

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

D. K. McRAE, Editor.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO.,

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1865.

NEW RATES.

SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.	
Daily one month,	\$10
Daily three months,	20
Daily six months,	40
Tri-Weekly three months,	15
Tri-Weekly six months,	20
Weekly three months,	10
Weekly six months,	20
Advertising per square,	5

A few days will elapse, and the crisis through which we are passing, will be spent. And the atmosphere will be all the brighter for the storm. It has discovered many weaknesses which we can correct, and many evils which we can remove. That the independence of the Confederacy is lost or to be lost, we do not for a moment fear; unless through the folly and weakness of our governmental system, and our military system, wicked and weak men are allowed to destroy the liberty of the nation. Within the past few days there has been much to demonstrate this governmental and military weakness, since panic, confusion, disorder, drunkenness and riot, have been suffered to occur and do their work of demoralization, with scarce let or hindrance. Among the most inexcusable violations of duty that a military officer can be guilty of, is to give way to intoxication, at a time when he is put upon important duty in the country's service. Such a breach of military obligation is deplorable for many reasons, for none more than the utter prostration it causes to public confidence. How men, who set any value on their personal obligations to society, can so give way, we are utterly at a loss to conceive. We do not expect anything of men who are deliberately against the cause, such a man as is engaged daily in exaggerating our evils, in covertly pointing the enemy the way to success, such a man as is constantly hindering every effort to avoid public confidence, to stimulate popular unanimity, and promote laudable and useful action. There are base men, rascals, Tories, who counsel the surrender of the country submission to the enemy, the resignation of self government, and the acceptance of the yoke. There are other men weak and foolish enough to believe that notwithstanding the degrading terms prescribed by our foes, there is yet a chance of saving something if not honor and liberty, at least dollars and cents. From none of these people do we expect any thing. With regard to the former our opinions are long since known. We have long since ceased to argue with them, and it may be our lot to be crushed by them, but if the evil day ever does come, it will be because our government would never exercise power, and our military would never take responsibility. They have been content to suffer enemies at home, to work the ruin that those arrayed against them in the field could never accomplish. We do not understand the philosophy of it. It is a theory of government opposed to our notions of common sense. If this cause of country, liberty and life, were worth the struggle, and worth saving, it was worth saving at all hazards by every sacrifice, it was worth maintaining by force of arms, when reason failed against all opposed, whether found in the ranks of Lincoln or under the cover of our own citizenship. These have always been our sentiments. We have had but a limited opportunity of serving the country and are not under heavy obligations to it for favor or justice, but our heart is in the cause, because it is the cause of our country, and by the sentiments we have uttered, we are prepared to stand or fall, whatever may be the issue.

This nation has presented from the beginning, the unwise and ridiculous appearance of engaging in mortal strife and limiting itself in the strength it should employ to prosecute it. In the very unresolvable opinions which we have allowed to grow, we have furnished weapons where with to defeat us. If we should be irretrievably lost, it will be the stupendous folly of that policy which allowed opposition to thrive and prosper at home, while the brave soldiers were looking after the enemy in the field. When we express the hope that humanity will control our treatment of Yankee prisoners in our hands, and that we will inflict no greater ills upon them than our necessities require, it is not that we think their nation has entitled itself to any consideration at our hands. We know that they do not exercise even tolerable humanity towards our men held by them. One case we have just heard of incoherently harsh and beastly cruelty. About three hundred of our soldiers and officers held by them at Fort Delaware, were sent around last November for exchange. They were crowded on a small tug, and though there were two decks on which a portion might have been allowed, they were all huddled and crowded into a small hold, without the accommodations required by nature, and there they were required to stay, many of them sick, to breathe the impure air and subject to all the privations and indecencies which their condition imposed. It was horrible, and many of them died. We do not say this to induce retaliation, God forbid, but in their case, there was no necessity for this brutality. Let us, nevertheless, do the best we can with those in our hands.

It is reported that Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, has been assigned, by order of Gen. Lee, to the command of the Department of South Carolina. We presume there is truth in the rumor.

"I am an old man. I was taught by my mother when a child that I was born a freeman; I am too old to render my country much service in the field, but whatever I have is at her command. One of my sons has offered a libel to liberty with his blood. I can have no motive to deceive my fellow-citizens, in what I shall say, for I shall soon have to render my account to my God."

The above was the impressive opening of a speech by a distinguished and honorable citizen, at a late patriotic meeting in Chatham. The speaker has been a public man in North Carolina for many years; of eminent position in the circle of the law and politics. He has now reached an advanced period of life, but not too old to lend a voice, and an eloquent voice, in advocacy of the cause of freedom. The mother who taught him that he "was born a freeman" had herself been imbued with the spirit of liberty, and scenes like ours. Mr. Hugh Waddle, to whom we are alluding, is of revolutionary descent and, by connection, associated with the most gallant defenders of the revolution of '76. It is the old blood—the pure red blood of courage and valor, which stirs in the vein, and speaks out in the simple and eloquent words, "whatever I have is at my country's command. One of my sons has offered a libel to liberty with his blood." When such men, standing on the brink of the grave, speaking not for themselves but for posterity, the people may well know that they have no motives to deceive them. Oh, that our countrymen would hear the voice of counsel and wisdom from such men; then would the awful fate which threatens our country, from her own people be averted, and our children saved from the misery and degradation which base and ignoble cowardice and treason would surrender them to.

Let those who heard the faithful description given by Mr. Waddle, of the destiny of lost nationalities, ponder well the narrative, and they who did not hear him, let them read the history of Poland, Ireland, Hungary, Venice and of all nations who succumb to an invader. The efforts of Gov. Vance to impress the people with the sense of their danger, and to urge them to the performance of their duty now, in the "hour which tries men's souls," are worthy of the Chief Magistrate of a great commonwealth. They are in the strict line of his duty. Good sense, virtue and patriotism everywhere will applaud his conduct, and only ignorance, vice, and disloyalty will seek to undermine or weaken him. His late proclamation was a noble State paper, clear, graphic and logical. His speech at Goldsboro' was true and eloquent. The shafts which are aimed at him will recoil and recoil with effect. The arrows are not all from one or two bows, nor aimed by one or two hands. The hands in the dark will someday be brought to light. In the mean time Gov. Vance will go on, and he will accomplish much good, and his name will be held in esteem for his valuable services. But we would urge the Governor, as the military head of the State, to look after his military department. Let him enjoin on his military chief, Gen. Outley, and on his subordinates, that there is such a thing as discipline. Military organizations, to be effective, must be held under control. If discipline and subordination and efficiency can be secured without harshness, so much the better. But they ought to be secured. Society has the right to demand that they shall be secured. An inefficient military is worse than none at all.

Prisoners of War.

We have accounts of the distressing condition of the Yankee prisoners in our hands and now in process of transportation for exchange. Many of them are sick, and they are said to be dying in great numbers. It ought to be, and we believe it is the aim of our authorities, to mitigate as much as possible the sufferings of these men, though they are our ruthless invaders. But owing to the refusal of the enemy to receive them at Wilmington, and the pressure upon us, we are compelled to subject them to exposure that we should be glad to avoid. The fact is, the whole policy of the Yankee Government has been to sacrifice their men after they are taken prisoners. It is Grant who has caused them to be kept so long in prison, and now it is Schfield who refuses to receive them, when we offer them at Wilmington. The result is that they have been transported forward and back, and are too sick to bear the exposure. It is to be hoped for humanity sake that all care will be taken of them consistently with our means.

From the Front.

There was no movement on the lines yesterday. During the forenoon the enemy got up a furious shelling on our left, caused by the appearance of a Confederate working party in their front, and waited a good deal of ammunition to little effect upon them. Several of their missiles whizzed over and exploded in the city while numbers of them fell in Blandford, that devoted suburb rising so prominently in the rear of our lines. The enemy, as we some days since predicted, is busily extending a line of railway to his new position on Fletcher's Run. Scouts report this from actual observation. From thence to his base at City Point, Grant will send a continuous rail, running at all points in close proximity to his main lines. He will, therefore, find no difficulty in transferring supplies from the wharf as fast as the steamers can land them, and will be enabled to drop them at any camp on the route. By means of this rail, too, his large army can be supplied with wood, drawn from their new position on our right.

We learn that the enemy is throwing up heavy works on the Brunswick Stage Road, between Ream's Station and Monk's Neck bridge, two miles below the latter place. The object of this is no doubt, so to strengthen their position there, that they may be the better able to extend their lines in that direction in the future. The Yankees are of the opinion that Gen. Lee will retreat that way this Spring, and by these continued extensions, they will be enabled to intercept and entrap him. —Petersburg Express.

From the North.

General Grant before the War Committee—The same individual in the House—A Delaware Senator thinks *Ulysses* very small potatoes.

A telegram from Washington, dated Saturday Feb. 11th, says:

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS. Gen. Grant was before the Committee of the Congress of the War this morning. The following question was asked him:

It is stated, upon what authority I do not know, that you are charged entirely with the exchange of prisoners.

Answer: That is correct; and, what is more, I have effected an arrangement for the exchange of prisoners, man for man, and officer for officer, or his equivalent, according to the old cartel, until one or the other party has exhausted the number they now hold.

I get a great many letters daily, from friends of prisoners in the South, every one of which I cause to be answered, telling them that this arrangement has been made and that I suppose exchanges can be made at the rate of three thousand a week; and just as fast as they can deliver prisoners to me, I will receive them and deliver their prisoners to them, and the Salisbury prisoners will be coming right on.

Linsley self Colonel Hatch, the assistant Commissioner of Exchange on the part of the South, and he told me the Salisbury and Danville prisoners would be coming right on at once. He said that he could bring them on at the rate of five thousand or six thousand a week.

Question: There is no impediment in the way?

Answer: There is no impediment on our side. I could deliver and receive every one of them in a very short time if they will deliver these they hold. We have lost some two weeks lately on account of the ice in the river.

GENERAL GRANT IN CONGRESS.

General Grant was in Washington on Saturday, and was carried to Congress to be exhibited. That body took a recess of five minutes; and a letter says:

The members generally then thronged around him, and he then came to the area in front of the Clerk's desk, escorted by Representative O'Neill. Here the members were formally introduced to him, the Speaker of the House performing the ceremony. There were frequent cries of applause from the floor and from the galleries, the occupants of the latter anxiously leaning over to get a good look at the honored soldier. Representative Schuch, in order that the Lieutenant General might be officially introduced to the representatives of the people, moved that he be invited and escorted to the Speaker's stand. This was unanimously acquiesced in.

General Grant was then invited by the Speaker to the stand, when the latter said: "Gentlemen: I have the honor to introduce to you our heroic defender in the field, the Lieutenant General of the Armies of the United States—U. S. Grant."

The introduction was succeeded by another outburst of applause from the floors and galleries. General Grant bowed in honor of the compliment, and after a short pause retired from the stand.

Lieutenant General Grant will return to the Army of the Potomac this afternoon.

MR. SAULSBURY VERY UNFAVORABLY IMPRESSED.

In the United States Senate, in the course of some remarks on increasing salaries, Mr. Saulsbury said he had seen Gen. Grant for the first time this morning, on the floor of the Senate and it seemed to him (Mr. Saulsbury) that the President had made a great mistake in appointing him to that high position; that a man who did not know how to cut a swell better than he, ought not to be a Lieutenant General. Why, there wasn't a Lieutenant of the House Guard in the State of Delaware that couldn't keep up a bigger style than this man, whom the President had ludicrously selected for Lieutenant General. There wasn't a Lieutenant or Provost Marshal that Mr. Stanton sent down to keep the people of Delaware from voting that couldn't cut a better swell than Gen. Grant. He (Saulsbury) thought it a fair subject for the consideration of the Senate. [Laughter.]

Additional from the United States.

THE CASE OF CAPT. BEALL.

We find the following concerning the finding in the case of Captain James Y. Beall, of the Confederate States Navy, by the military commission called to try him, together with Dix's opinion in confirming the commission's decision:

The testimony shows that the accused, while holding a commission from the authorities at Richmond as acting master in the navy of the insurgent States, embarked at Sandwich, Canada, on board the *Philo Parsons*, an unnamed steamer, with one of her regular trips, carrying passengers and freight from Detroit, in the State of Michigan, to Sandusky, in the State of Ohio. The captain had been induced by Burley, one of the confederates of the accused, to land at Sandwich, which was not one of the regular stopping places of the steamer, for the purpose of receiving them. Here the accused and two others took passage. At Malden, another Canadian port, and one of the regular stopping places, about 25 more came on board. The accused was in citizen's dress, showing no insignia of his rank or profession, embarking as an ordinary passenger, and representing himself to be on a pleasure trip to Kelley's Island, in Lake Erie, within the jurisdiction of the State of Ohio.

After eight hours he and his associates, arming themselves with revolvers and hand axes brought surreptitiously on board, rose on the crew, took possession of the steamer, threw overboard part of the freight, and robbed the clerk of the money in his charge, putting all on board under duress. Later in the evening he and his party took possession of another unnamed steamer—the *Island Queen*—scuttled her and set her adrift on the lake. These transactions occurred within the jurisdiction of the State of Ohio on the 19th day of September, 1864.

On the 16th day of December, 1864, the accused was arrested near the Suspension Bridge, over the Niagara river, within the State of New York. The testimony shows that he and two officers of the insurgent States, Col. Martin and Lieut. Hendley, with two other confederates, had made an unsuccessful attempt, under the direction of the first named officer, to throw the passenger train coming from the west to Buffalo, off the railroad track, for the purpose of robbing the express company. It is further shown that this was the third attempt in which the accused was concerned to accomplish the same object; that between two of these attempts the party, including the accused, went to Canada and returned, and that they were on their way back to Canada when he was arrested.

test. In these transactions, as in that of Lake Erie, the accused, though holding a commission from the insurgent authorities at Richmond, was in disguise, procuring information, with the intention of using it, as he subsequently did, to inflict injury upon unarmed citizens of the United States and their private property.

The substance of the charges against the accused is, that he was acting as a spy, and carrying on irregular guerrilla warfare against the United States; in other words, that he was acting in the two-fold character of a spy and a guerrilla. He was found guilty on both charges, and sentenced to death; and the Major General commanding fully concurs in the judgment of the court.

The accused, in justification of the transaction on Lake Erie, produced the manifesto of Jefferson Davis assuming the responsibility of the act, and declaring that it was done by his authority. It is hardly necessary to say that no assumption can sanction an act not warranted by the laws of civilized warfare. If Mr. Davis were at the head of an independent government, recognized as such by other nations, he would have no power to sanction what the usage of civilized States has condemned. The Government of the United States, from a desire to mitigate the asperities of war, has given to the insurgents of the South the benefit of the rules which govern sovereign States in the conduct of hostilities with each other; and any violation of these rules should, for the sake of good order here, and the cause of humanity throughout the world, be visited with the severest penalty. War, under its mildest aspects, is the earliest calamity that can befall our race; and he who in a spirit of revenge or with lawless violence transcends the limits to which it is restricted by the common behest of all civilized communities, should receive the punishment which the common voice has declared to be due to the crime. The Major General, in his opinion, that a want of firmness and inflexibility on his part, in executing the sentence of death in such a case, would be an offense against the outraged civilization and humanity of the age.

It is hereby ordered, that James Y. Beall be hanged by the neck until he is dead, on Governor's Island, on Saturday, the 18th day of February inst., between the hours of twelve and two in the afternoon.

By command of

Major General Dix, M. T. VAN BUREN, Col. A. A. G. M. T. McMAHON, Lieut. Col. and A. A. G.

ARRREST OF CAPTAIN BEALL.

Captain James Y. Beall was born in Jefferson county, Virginia, some thirty-two years ago. He is said to have been well educated, having studied a full course at the Charlottesville University, in his native State. Before the rebellion, it is asserted that he was the possessor of a fortune valued at over one million of dollars, and he was also represented to be the heir apparent to the estate of Lord Eggleby, a British nobleman.

Like many others of his misguided countrymen, at the outbreak of the rebellion he espoused the cause of Jeff. Davis, went into the army, was commissioned Captain in the Second Virginia Infantry, and served until the crushing and untimely death of Stonewall Jackson.

Still later from the North.

We received from the Exchange Bureau, last night, a copy of the New York *World* of the 18th inst., from which we copy the following:

PROBABLE RESURRECTION OF CAPTAIN BEALL.

A Washington telegram of the 17th inst. says: A petition was presented to the President to-day, signed by a large number of Congressmen, asking that the time set for the execution of Captain Beall, now under sentence of death in Fort Lafayette, be extended, on the ground that the period between his conviction and the day named for his execution has been unnecessarily and inhumanly brief. The memorial was presented by a distinguished republican ex-Senator, and it is considered quite certain that it will be complied with.

THE CONFEDERATE DEBT.

In the Yankee Senate the following resolutions, submitted by Mr. Sumner, were adopted:

WHEREAS, Certain persons have put in circulation the report that upon the suppression of the rebellion the rebel loan may be recognized in whole or in part by the United States; and

WHEREAS, Such a report is calculated to give a false value to said rebel debt or loan; therefore,

Resolved by the Senate, (the House concurring) That Congress hereby declares the rebel debt or loan as simply an agency of the rebellion, which the United States can never, under any circumstances, recognize in any part or in any way.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION IN KENTUCKY.

New York, February 17.—A special dispatch to the *World*, from Frankfort, Kentucky, says a majority of the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate reported that the constitutional amendment abolishing slave y should be rejected. The minority report insists upon compensation as a condition precedent to the ratification.

A MEXICAN GENERAL RETURNING UNION REFUGES AS CONSRIPTS TO THE REBELS.

Cairo February 17.—Late New Orleans advices report that the Mexican General Mejia, commanding at Matamoros, has entered into an arrangement with the rebel authorities by which all refugees from Texas are returned to them, and immediately conscripted. Mejia claims that he is acting under Maximilian's orders. General Canby is said to have sent word to Mejia that he will retaliate by taking and holding Mexican officers as hostages for every refugee returned to the rebels.

Sensation Reports.

We find the following under the above very appropriate caption:

New York, Feb. 11.—Ben Wood's paper, the *News*, has a letter from London saying that the two iron-clad vessels built a year or two ago in France for the rebels, but stopped through the vigilance of Mr. Dayton, have got to sea since his death, and are cruising under the rebel flag, and under the name of *Stonewall* and *Rapidan*. He also declares that there is a secret treaty between the Emperor of France and the Richmond authorities. He intimates that the destination of the rebel iron-clads, which he pronounces invulnerable, is New York city, though they may go first to Boston and destroy that city, or they may go to Washington or Mobile, or Beaufort, or up the James river, and attack Grant's line. The whole story is looked upon as a canard.

New York, Feb. 12.—A Washington special to the *Herald* states that the Danish Government has sold one of the *Bordeaux* rams to the rebels, and that Colonel Dudley, at London, in informing our Government of the fact, mentions the recent shipment of fifty sailors to man her for immediate service.

The War.

ARRIVAL OF EXCHANGED PRISONERS.

We congratulate the friends of the returned Confederate prisoners, and the gallant men themselves, upon the arrival of twenty-five hundred more at the landing in James river. Over one thousand were brought up to the city yesterday, and the remainder are expected to-day. A large number of Federal prisoners will be sent down to-day in exchange. We understand Colonel Hatch has been sent to Wilmington to facilitate the sending off a large number from that point. The authorities of both governments are heartily engaged in the good work, and will receive the heartfelt thanks of the poor fellows, both friends and foes, who are thus permitted to visit home and friends again. It is the earnest wish of every good man, that nothing may occur to stop so humane a measure. Gen. Grant is proving by his acts that the charges of Butler against him were not true.

CONGRESS.

It was generally known that both Houses were in secret session yesterday, on the bills put before them. It is understood that a bill on the subject passed the House yesterday, and it is believed one of the same character will pass the Senate to-day. As they differ in detail, the subject will come before both Houses again. There is but little doubt of the adoption of the measure. The Commander-in-Chief and the rank and file are in favor of it, and it is growing in favor with the people. —Richmond Sentinel, 21st inst.

THE PAST AND THE PRESENT.—In the commencement of the year 1781, says the *Richmond Dispatch*—that year which terminated with the capture of Cornwallis at York and the cessation of hostilities—the affairs of the colonists had never worn so gloomy an aspect. Not only Savannah, but Charleston, was in the hands of the enemy. Gates had suffered a defeat, which had caused the almost entire dispersion of his army. What remained of it seemed fit for nothing but a prey to the enemy. The traitor Arnold had come suddenly into James river with a strong force, naval and military, and on the 21st or 22d of January he captured Richmond, where there was no force to oppose him. To crown the public distress, in the army immediately under command of Washington, the Pennsylvania line continued for want of pay, and it was for a time supposed that the whole force would disband. This mutiny had no sooner been suppressed, than the New Jersey line followed the example. The public at large, and even Washington himself, feared that the example had been contagious, and greatest anxiety prevailed. Never had the affairs of the colonies seemed so near destruction. The week's shock in their ranks. Even men of firm courage and consistent temper began to despair.

But Washington never suffered his hopes to abate, or his courage to shrink, on his firm resolve to be shaken for a moment. Others might tremble, but he knew not how to fear. Placing a firm reliance in the justice of his cause, and of the goodness of Providence, he never doubted for a moment that all would turn out well, and that his country would emerge from the trial greater and more glorious than it would have done had it never been subjected to them. The country caught the contagion of his example as men catch the plague. His fears were allayed when it saw the commander-in-chief calm and confident. It proved to be the dark hour just before day. The light soon began to break. On the 17th of January, Morgan defeated Tarleton at the Cowpens—a blow from which Cornwallis never recovered—and on the 19th of October, Cornwallis surrendered.

Overturning the country is not subjugating it. The Yankees cannot subjugate true men. They may destroy their property, put them in prison, torture and kill them; but the man in whose breast burns the fire of liberty, cannot be subjugated, and will never submit to those who seek his subjugation and disgrace.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.—The following officers were confirmed by the Senate yesterday: T. L. Rosser and J. L. Jones, to be Major Generals of cavalry; H. D. Clayton, of Alabama, and John C. Brown, of Tennessee, to be Major Generals, and Milledge L. Bonham, of South Carolina, to be a Brigadier General. —Rich. Sentinel, 21st.

EXCESSIVE MODESTY.—Browe, better known as A. Ward, showman says: "If I am drafted, I shall resign. Deeply grateful for the unexpected honor conferred upon me, I shall feel compelled to resign in favor of some more worthy person. Modesty is what ails me." That's what keeps me under.

The bronchial epidemic, by which so many ladies have been afflicted, has been traced to expired skirts, and hence it is suggested that the disease is, in reality, a species of hooping cough.

THE DEEP RIVER VALLEY.—The House of Representatives has passed a bill reported by the Committee on Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, "to establish an Arsenal and Foundry in Deep River Valley in the State of North Carolina."

THE RESULT OF THE PEACE MEETING IN THE UNITED STATES.—The Washington correspondent of the *Commercial* thus writes: The result of all this old woman talk has been very undesirable. It has put a stop to recruiting, buried the coming draft in oblivion, and deprived the army of thousands of volunteers.

KINSTON, N. C., Feb. 21st 1865.

MR. EDITOR:—Mr. L. A. Newborn, of this county, killed a hog that weighed 700 pounds, and I understand that he was seven feet long. A whopper hog.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WE will sell, on Tuesday next 28th inst., a lot of likely negroes, consisting of Men, Women, Boys and Girls—14 in all.

W. E. ASKEW & CO., Auctioneers.

AT OUR SALES ROOM.

On Wednesday, March 1st 1865, at 12 o'clock—1 Case, 50 Doz. Gents Fancy Flannel, shirts, 1 " 20 " Ladies Rubber Band Combs, 1 " 20 " Madder Handkerchiefs, 1 " 20 " Ladies Hoop Skirts, 1 " 158 pair Russell Boots, 1 " Superior Black Tea, 1 Bbl. Superior Writing Ink, 30 Gall. Old Apple Brandy (10 years old), 1 Doz. French Cal Skins.

And a great many valuable articles to be added by sale day.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., Auct. & Com. Merchants.

feb 25 dtd

TELEGRAPHIC

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION. Extracted according to act of Congress in the year 1853, by J. S. FURNACE, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

We received not a line of telegraph from any quarter up to the hour of going to press.

Things Below.

So far as we can learn the enemy occupied Wilmington day before yesterday forenoon, that the chief town of North Carolina and the last support of the Confederacy is gone. It is true we may talk about St. Marks at the mouth of the Apalachicola river and of Galveston in Texas, but that will be simply talk.

We have seen and conversed with a gentleman who left Wilmington the evening before the enemy occupied the town. As the train left, our Whitworth battery, planted at the head of the market (i. e. Front and Market sts) was firing upon the enemy who had appeared upon the causeway on the Western side of the Cape Fear river. Their main advance was then checked at Alligator creek—some few skirmishers pressed forward but were driven off.

It is believed that Haywood's brigade, with the exception of the 7th battalion, has been captured. Some accidental cases may have escaped. They probably have. They were on the West side of the Cape Fear. The other troops on that side escaped.

The last news we have is that our troops retreated across the North East Branch of the Cape Fear river at what is known as Big Bridge Ferry, or McRoe's Ferry. It is said that our forces attempted to burn the Railroad Bridge at North-East nine miles from Wilmington, but were only partially successful. There is reason to believe that the enemy followed our retreating troops, and that their advance may even now be skirmishing with our rear. We do not now think that the line of retreat of our forces from the Cape Fear will bring them in this direction, but that the enemy from there will visit Goldsboro' soon; but from what we have heard from Wilmington we think it just about as well for our people to keep their own eyes open as to depend upon the military authorities, who acting either under special order or from a supposed idea of duty carry out the notion of military reticence to a ridiculous extent. They did so at Wilmington. Much of the public and private property might otherwise have been saved. This sort of thing is foolish—it is criminal. The time has now come when the government must trust the people or both are gone up.

About the sacking of the town of Wilmington, and all that sort of thing, we believe very little of it, indeed almost nothing. All citizens were out as a guard for private residences, especially those in which ladies resided. Of course there will be suffering, but all these who are compelled to stay in Wilmington ought not to be denounced. They are there, and physically and pecuniarily they are unable to leave. There are good and true men and women among them.

Of course we have no mail or telegraphic communication with Wilmington. We do not know what has been done with the *Corvidian*; the editors of the *Journal* are in Confederate lines. There may be a few boxes of cotton, or a few boxes of tobacco in Wilmington, but not, we think, as a speculation. Most probably a soldier or a public man may have been forced, for want of means, to leave his family, and he may have tried to fix something that they could take to get something to eat. With few exceptions, this we think is the story of all the cotton or tobacco in Wilmington, and we think our informant knows something about it.

The people of Wilmington are depressed but they are Confederates, and Confederates outside the lines know it and feel it. Our informant thinks that he knows the people of Wilmington, and possibly that he knows him. He requests us to state that he is well, and hopes to meet his friends in happier times. —State Journal, Feb. 24th.

DESERTERS FROM GRANT'S ARMY.—The enemy are deserting in large numbers, despite extraordinary precautions of Grant to prevent. The men were greatly encouraged at the recent prospect for peace, but that great deception being now considered more remote than ever, they have determined to rid themselves of "war's rule alarms" at any cost. The woods and swamps in rear of Grant's lines are said to be filled with deserters, while not a few come through the lines and give themselves up. —Rich. Enquirer.

A Methodist in Alabama has recently contributed \$100,000, to be equally divided between the two widows' orphan institutions proposed to be established in that State.

Advertising.

The particular attention of business men is called to the fact that there is no better advertising medium than the *Confederate*. It has a daily circulation second to none in the State, as its subscription books will show; and which we invite all who doubt the fact—to call and examine for themselves. Its circulation is not exclusive in any one locality—it circulates throughout the State—and go to what office you will, there you will find the *Confederate* daily delivered to its subscribers.

If advertisers wish their advertising to be generally read, and to receive a fair return for the expense thereby incurred, they will consult their own interests by patronizing the *Confederate*.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

I will attend at the Court House in Raleigh on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, for the purpose of paying off the orders issued by the sub-agents for the relief of the indigent families of soldiers. On all other days I may be found at my home.

J. D. HAYNES, County Commissioner.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

The undersigned having been appointed "Commissioner to investigate, collect and distribute Claims of Deceased Soldiers," gives notice that after the 20th inst., he will be prepared to furnish the blanks whereby the wives, children, executors or administrators of deceased soldiers may have their claims placed in proper form to be filed in the Auditor's office in Richmond, and will use every effort in his power to have the same promptly paid.

Persons applying for blanks must forward a 20 cent postage stamp (or two 10 cent bills) to prepay the postage on the same.

A Register of all claims will be kept, and at any time the state of a claim may be ascertained.

HENRY E. COLTON, Fayetteville, S. C.

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